(ii) 140 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Sonia Vihar.

(iii) 10 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Dwarka by treating rain water coming into Najafgarh drain.

(iv) 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Okhla.

(v) 20 MGD Water Treatement Plant at Bawana-II phase.

Proposal to Scrap Octroi

2282. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to scrap octroi;

(b) if so, whether Government have sought opinion of Local Self Government/Municipalities and Municipal Corporation;

(c) whether Government have proposed alternative sources for revenue generation of Local bodies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): (a) The levy of Tax on entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein falls at Entry 52 of the State list of the Constitution. In view of this, it is for the State Governments to look into the question of abolition of Octroi as the same falls within their purview. The question of abolition of octroi was also considered by a committee of Chief Ministers headed by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, constituted by the Ministry of Surface Transport. This committee also came to the conclusion that octroi is protected by entry 52 of the State list and there is no question of its abolition or substitution. The names of the States which are not imposing octroi are given in the enclosed *Statement. (see below)*

(b) Since, Octroi is a State subject, there is no question of seeking opinion of the Urban Local Bodies by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) As per the information available, the Urban Local Bodies are being compensated by the State Governments for the loss of revenue due to abolition of Octroi by one or more of the following alternative sources of revenue:-

1. Surcharge on Sales Tax (West Bengal).

2. Grands-in-aid (Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Pondicherry).

3. Entry Tax (Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh).

4. Toll Tax (Jammu & Kashmir, imposed only in Lakhanpur, the entry point of the State).

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the States where Octroi is not imposed
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Bihar
4.	Himachal Pradesh
5.	Jammu & Kashmir
6.	Karnataka
7.	Kerala
8.	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Manipur (except Imphal Municipality where Octroi is being leveied)
10.	Mizoram
11.	Meghalaya
12.	Tamil Nadu
13.	Tripura
14.	Uttar Pradesh
15.	West Bengal
16.	Sikkim
17.	Nagaland (Information not received)
18.	Arunachal Pradesh (from the State Governments.)

Employment Opportunities for Educated Youths in Assam

2283. SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes formulated by Government in the State of Assam to

create employment opportunities for educated, skilled and unskilled urban youths during the last five years;

(b) the details of allocations made by Government during this period;

(c) what has been the result of each of these; and

(d) what are the proposed efforts therefor during Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): (a) Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely, Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication programmes (PMI UPEP) were being implemented by this Ministry in the Urban areas of the country including the State of Assam since October, 1989 and November, 1995 respectively. These two schemes were subsumed in the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) launched with effect from 1.12.97.

SJSRY which replaces the old Schemes seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under-employed poor by encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. This programme targets the urban poor living below the poverty line as defined from time to time.

(b) Details of allocation made by Government during the preceding five years to Assam are as under:—

Year	NEHRU ROZGAR YOJANA		PMI UPEP
	Self employment	Wage employment	
	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
1993-94	11.37	22.77	*
1994-95	23.00	87.67	*
1995-96	23.00	67.70	265.94
1996-97	23.00	67.70	314.79
1997-98 (up to 30-11-97)	28.54	51.18	—

*Scheme launched in Nov. 1995.

Funds Released under SJSRY:

Year	Self employment component including Development of Women & Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA)	Wage-employment component (Rs. in Lakhs)
From 1.12.97 to 31.3.98	306.37	171.51

(c) The Achievements in Assam under different Schemes were as follows:—

NEHRU ROZGAR YOJANA

Year	No. of beneficiaries under self-employment component	No. of man-days of work generated under the wage employment component (In Lakhs)
1993-94	1299	*
1994-95	13572	1.37
1995-96	*	1.36
1996-97	*	0.85
1997-98 (upto 30-11-97)	*	0.57

*Not reported.

PMI UPEP: No Progress report has been received from the State Government of Assam.

SJSRY: As the scheme has been launched on 1.12.97, it is too early to assess the achievements thereof.

(d) SJSRY will continue during the Ninth Plan period. The Planning Commission has not finalised the total plan outlay for the Ninth Plan. However, for the year 1998-99 an outlay of Rs. 188.50 crores has been allocated under SJSRY for the whole country.